CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City Council
City of Springfield, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of December 31, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1-F to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2015, the City adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and the Schedule of Contributions on pages 34 and 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by the missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Springfield, Georgia's basic financial statements. The schedules of projects paid with special sales tax proceeds and water and sewer information, are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of projects paid with special sales tax proceeds is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of projects paid with special sales tax proceeds is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The schedule of water and sewer information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 28, 2016 on our consideration of the City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lanier, Westerfield, Ord & Proctor

Statesboro, Georgia
June 28, 2016

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,880,395	$ 1,952,620	$ 4,833,015
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	67,390	100,332	167,722
Certificates of deposit	-	197,293	197,293
Receivables:			
Accounts	-	151,721	151,721
Taxes	267,148	-	267,148
Intergovernmental	511,743	-	511,743
Internal balances	(219,547)	219,547	-
Prepaid items	31,253	4,766	36,019
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	137,272	137,272
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable capital assets	1,194,137	2,456,805	3,650,942
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,478,288	9,647,155	11,125,443
Total Assets	6,210,807	14,867,511	21,078,318
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Resources related to pensions	60,408	16,511	76,919
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	120,474	110,382	230,856
Accrued liabilities	19,662	5,793	25,455
Accrued interest payable	-	45,650	45,650
Unearned revenue	1,410	425,541	426,951
Compensated absences payable	23,944	11,208	35,152
Customer deposits	-	100,332	100,332
Revenue bonds payable	-	270,000	270,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Compensated absences payable (net of current portion)	15,963	7,472	23,435
Revenue bonds payable (net of current portion)	-	4,883,634	4,883,634
Net pension liability	175,628	48,001	223,629
Total Liabilities	357,081	5,908,013	6,265,094
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Resources related to pensions	32,294	8,826	41,120
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	2,672,425	6,950,326	9,622,751
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	1,036,082	-	1,036,082
Public safety	67,390	-	67,390
Debt service	-	137,272	137,272
Unrestricted	2,105,943	1,879,585	3,985,528
Total Net Position	$ 5,881,840	$ 8,967,183	$ 14,849,023

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Program/Function	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total
Governmental Activites:							
General government	$ 486,823	$ 52,440	-	-	$ (434,383)		$ (434,383)
Judicial - Municipal court	139,433	-	-	-	(139,433)		(139,433)
Public safety	696,432	455,674	$ 102,737	-	(138,021)		(138,021)
Public works	260,722	-	-	$ 260,663	(59)		(59)
Housing and development	18,752	12,510	-	-	(6,242)		(6,242)
Culture and Recreation	101,402	-	-	49,378	(52,024)		(52,024)
Total Govermental Activites	1,703,564	520,624	102,737	310,041	(770,162)		(770,162)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water and Sewer	1,338,635	1,559,947	-	-		$ 221,312	221,312
Sanitation	156,177	163,829	-	-		7,652	7,652
Arts & Events	344,094	230,283	-	23,298		(90,513)	(90,513)
Total Business-Type Activites	1,838,906	1,954,059	-	23,298		138,451	138,451
Total Primary Government	$ 3,542,470	$ 2,474,683	$ 102,737	$ 333,339	(770,162)	138,451	(631,711)
		General Revenues					
		Property taxes levied for:					
		General purposes			310,879	-	310,879
		Sales taxes			438,725	-	438,725
		Insurance premium tax			161,856	-	161,856
		Franchise taxes			218,284	-	218,284
		Other taxes			82,875	-	82,875
		Interest earned			1,459	3,181	4,640
		Gain on sale of capital assets			441,383	2,800	444,183
		Other			16,501	-	16,501
		Special Item - Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County			59,715	-	59,715
		Transfers			(32,857)	32,857	-
		Total General Revenues, Special Items, and Transfers			1,698,820	38,838	1,737,658
		Change in Net Position			928,658	177,289	1,105,947
		Net Position, Beginning of Year, As Restated			4,953,182	8,789,894	13,743,076
		Net Position, End of Year			$ 5,881,840	$ 8,967,183	$ 14,849,023

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2015

	General	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,517,279	$ 1,363,116	$ 2,880,395
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	67,390	-	67,390
Receivables:			
Taxes	267,148	-	267,148
Intergovernmental	471,400	40,343	511,743
Interfund	105,579	-	105,579
Prepaid items	31,253	-	31,253
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,460,049	$ 1,403,459	$ 3,863,508
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	$ 48,498	$ 71,976	$ 120,474
Accrued liabilities	19,662	-	19,662
Interfund payable	29,725	295,401	325,126
Unearned revenue	1,410	-	1,410
TOTAL LIABILITIES	99,295	367,377	466,672
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	49,952	-	49,952
Unavailable revenue - sale of fire equipment	400,000	-	400,000
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	449,952	-	449,952
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	31,253	-	31,253
Restricted	67,390	1,036,082	1,103,472
Assigned	204,035	-	204,035
Unassigned	1,608,124	-	1,608,124
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,910,802	1,036,082	2,946,884
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	$ 2,460,049	$ 1,403,459	$ 3,863,508

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Total Governmental Fund Balances			$ 2,946,884
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:			
	Cost	$ 3,791,710	
	Less accumulated depreciation	(1,119,285)	2,672,425
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:			
	Sale of fire equipment		400,000
	Property taxes		49,952
Deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to pensions is not reported in the governmental funds:			
	Deferred outflows of resources	60,408	
	Deferred inflows of resources	(32,294)	28,114
A liability is reported on the government-wide statement of net position for the City's cumulative underfunding of its annual required contribution to its pension plan.			(175,628)
Compensated absences payable are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			(39,907)
Interfund receivables and payables between governmental funds are reported on the fund balance sheet but eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position:			
	Interfund receivables	71,689	
	Interfund payables	(71,689)	-
Net Position Of Governmental Activities			$ 5,881,840

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	General	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 1,231,882	-	$ 1,231,882
Intergovernmental	177,442	$ 234,058	411,500
Licenses and permits	64,843	-	64,843
Charges for services	88,012	-	88,012
Fines and forfeitures	367,769	-	367,769
Interest	1,459	1,278	2,737
Other	16,501	-	16,501
Total revenues	1,947,908	235,336	2,183,244
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	713,239	-	713,239
Judicial	139,405	-	139,405
Public safety	668,076	-	668,076
Public works	217,123	-	217,123
Culture and recreation	239,663	-	239,663
Housing and development	20,346	-	20,346
Capital outlay			
Public safety	-	71,976	71,976
Public works	-	147,545	147,545
Total expenditures	1,997,852	219,521	2,217,373
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(49,944)	15,815	(34,129)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of capital assets	204,390	-	204,390
Transfers out	(32,857)	-	(32,857)
Total other financing sources (uses)	171,533	-	171,533
SPECIAL ITEM			
Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County	59,715	-	59,715
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	181,304	15,815	197,119
FUND BALANCES, JANUARY 1, 2015	1,729,498	1,020,267	2,749,765
FUND BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2015	$ 1,910,802	$ 1,036,082	$ 2,946,884

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 197,119
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capitalized capital outlay exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		
Depreciation expense	$ (132,076)	
Capital outlay	648,784	516,708
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		
Unavailable revenue - sale of fire equipment		400,000
Property taxes:		
Unavailable revenue @ 12/31/15	49,952	
Unavailable revenue @ 12/31/14	(69,215)	(19,263)
Governmental funds do not report the cost of disposed capital assets but the cost is is reported on the statement of activities.		(163,007)
The change in the net pension liability and pension related deferred outflows and deferred inflows is reported on the government-wide statement of activities but not in the governmental funds.		1,469
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities, such as compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Liability @ 12/31/15	(39,907)	
Liability @ 12/31/14	35,539	(4,368)
Change In Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 928,658

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Taxes:			
Property	$ 312,200	$ 330,142	$ 17,942
Sales	480,000	438,725	(41,275)
Franchise	157,000	218,284	61,284
Insurance premium	140,000	161,856	21,856
Alcoholic beverage	72,800	71,110	(1,690)
Other	10,000	11,765	1,765
Licenses and permits	51,650	64,843	13,193
Intergovernmental	567,400	177,442	(389,958)
Charges for services	84,000	88,012	4,012
Fines and forfeitures	201,150	367,769	166,619
Interest	2,500	1,459	(1,041)
Other	2,500	16,501	14,001
Total revenues	2,081,200	1,947,908	(133,292)
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	497,033	713,239	(216,206)
Judicial	92,177	139,405	(47,228)
Public safety:			
Police	493,057	461,514	31,543
Fire	398,872	206,562	192,310
Public works	552,547	217,123	335,424
Culture and recreation	43,522	239,663	(196,141)
Housing and development	84,569	20,346	64,223
Total expenditures	2,161,777	1,997,852	163,925
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(80,577)	(49,944)	30,633
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Sale of capital assets	-	204,390	204,390
Transfers out	(35,571)	(32,857)	2,714
Total other financing sources (uses)	(35,571)	171,533	207,104
SPECIAL ITEM			
Service delivery agreement contribution from Effingham County	66,148	59,715	(6,433)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(50,000)	181,304	231,304
FUND BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2015	1,729,498	1,729,498	-
FUND BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2015	$ 1,679,498	$ 1,910,802	$ 231,304

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2015

ASSETS	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Arts and Events	Total
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,949,899	-	$ 2,721	$ 1,952,620
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	100,332	-	-	100,332
Certificates of deposit	197,293	-	-	197,293
Accounts receivable	86,499	$ 65,222	-	151,721
Interfund receivable	223,712	40,880	-	264,592
Prepaid items	1,966	-	2,800	4,766
Total Current Assets	2,559,701	106,102	5,521	2,671,324
Noncurrent Assets				
Restricted Assets - Cash and cash equivalents	137,272	-	-	137,272
Capital Assets	11,048,872	-	1,055,088	12,103,960
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,186,144	-	1,055,088	12,241,232
Total Assets	13,745,845	106,102	1,060,609	14,912,556
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Resources related to pensions	16,511	-	-	16,511
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable	93,574	12,094	4,714	110,382
Accrued liabilities	3,416	-	2,377	5,793
Accrued interest payable	45,650	-	-	45,650
Customer deposits	100,332	-	-	100,332
Unearned revenue	422,002	-	3,539	425,541
Compensated absences payable - Current	11,208	-	-	11,208
Revenue bonds payable - Current	270,000	-	-	270,000
Interfund payable	44,945	-	100	45,045
Total Current Liabilities	991,127	12,094	10,730	1,013,951
Long-term Liabilites				
Compensated absences payable (net of current portion)	7,472	-	-	7,472
Revenue bonds payable (net of current portion)	4,883,634	-	-	4,883,634
Net pension liability	48,001	-	-	48,001
Total Long-term Liabilites	4,939,107	-	-	4,939,107
Total Liabilities	5,930,234	12,094	10,730	5,953,058
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Resources related to pensions	8,826	-	-	8,826
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	5,895,238	-	1,055,088	6,950,326
Restricted for debt service	137,272	-	-	137,272
Unrestricted	1,790,786	94,008	(5,209)	1,879,585
Total Net Position	$ 7,823,296	$ 94,008	$ 1,049,879	$ 8,967,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Arts and Events	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Water and sewer sales	$ 1,129,413	-	-	$ 1,129,413
Sanitation fees	-	$ 163,829	-	163,829
Impact fees	400,096	-	-	400,096
Late charges	28,221	-	-	28,221
Theater income	-	-	$ 230,283	230,283
Other income	2,217	-	-	2,217
Total operating revenues	1,559,947	163,829	230,283	1,954,059
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries	189,206	-	40,669	229,875
Payroll taxes	14,597	-	3,112	17,709
Employee benefits/Uniforms	44,979	-	-	44,979
Utilities	121,102	-	12,716	133,818
Telephone	6,671	-	3,880	10,551
Contractual services	54,428	156,177	199,136	409,741
Professional services	179,930	-	-	179,930
Insurance	6,979	-	-	6,979
Materials and supplies	103,251	-	24,158	127,409
Gasoline, oil, etc.	8,159	-	-	8,159
Repairs and maintenance	51,926	-	731	52,657
Depreciation	398,267	-	58,304	456,571
Other	2,345	-	1,388	3,733
Total operating expenses	1,181,840	156,177	344,094	1,682,111
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	378,107	7,652	(113,811)	271,948
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)				
Gain on sale of capital assets	2,800	-	-	2,800
Interest income	3,156	-	25	3,181
Interest expense	(156,795)	-	-	(156,795)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	(150,839)	-	25	(150,814)
INCOME BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	227,268	7,652	(113,786)	121,134
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS - MARS THEATRE	-	-	23,298	23,298
TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER FUNDS	-	-	32,857	32,857
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	227,268	7,652	(57,631)	177,289
NET POSITION, JANUARY 1, 2015, AS RESTATED	7,596,028	86,356	1,107,510	8,789,894
NET POSITION, DECEMBER 31, 2015	$ 7,823,296	$ 94,008	$ 1,049,879	$ 8,967,183

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Water and Sewer	Sanitation	Arts and Events	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received from customers	$ 1,575,642	$ 152,435	$ 230,868	$ 1,958,945
Cash payments for employees	(250,619)	-	(41,631)	(292,250)
Cash payments for goods and services	(538,223)	(152,435)	(242,302)	(932,960)
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	786,800	-	(53,065)	733,735
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Purchases of capital assets	(135,032)	-	-	(135,032)
Transfers in from other funds	-	-	32,857	32,857
Capital contributions	-	-	23,298	23,298
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2,800	-	-	2,800
Principal payments on bonds payable	(249,890)	-	-	(249,890)
Interest payments	(158,562)	-	-	(158,562)
Net cash provided by (used by) capital and related financing activities	(540,684)	-	56,155	(484,529)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Increase in certificates of deposit	(1,030)	-	-	(1,030)
Interest received	3,156	-	25	3,181
Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities	2,126	-	25	2,151
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	248,242	-	3,115	251,357
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1, 2015	1,939,261	-	(394)	1,938,867
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31, 2015	$ 2,187,503	$ -	$ 2,721	$ 2,190,224
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating income (loss)	$ 378,107	$ 7,652	$ (113,811)	$ 271,948
Adjustments:				
Depreciation	398,267	-	58,304	456,571
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:				
Accounts receivable	16,452	(11,394)	-	5,058
Interfund receivable	-	3,666	-	3,666
Prepaid items	76	-	2,950	3,026
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources:				
Resources related to pensions	(9,766)	-	-	(9,766)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Accounts payable	(3,742)	76	(3,243)	(6,909)
Accrued liabilities	1,297	-	2,150	3,447
Customer deposits	19,576	-	-	19,576
Compensated absences payable	(2,732)	-	-	(2,732)
Interfund payable	234	-	-	234
Unearned revenue	(20,333)	-	585	(19,748)
Net pension liability	538	-	-	538
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows of resources:				
Resources related to pensions	8,826	-	-	8,826
Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities	$ 786,800	$ -	$ (53,065)	$ 733,735

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

The City of Springfield, Georgia (the City) was incorporated under the provisions of Georgia law on August 19, 1912. The City operates under a Council-City Manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), streets and lanes, sanitation, planning and zoning, water and sewer, and various administrative services.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities at the government-wide financial reporting level and to its enterprise fund at the fund reporting level, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

1-A. Reporting Entity

The City has no potential component units that should be considered for inclusion in the reporting entity.

1-B. Basis of Presentation

The City's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes, grants and the City's general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or part with service charges to external customers.

The statement of net position presents the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the City.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the City's governmental activities and for each identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the City. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and therefore clearly identifiable to that particular function. The City does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities.

The statement of activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges to users of the City's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which function the revenues are *restricted.*

Other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues of the City. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the City.

Fund Financial Statements – During the year, the City segregates transactions related to certain City functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the City at this more detailed level. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds.

Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns.

Fund Accounting – The City uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The City uses two categories of funds: governmental and proprietary.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The City reports the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities as fund balance.

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

> ***General Fund*** – The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund's fund balance is available to the City for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of the State of Georgia.
>
> ***SPLOST Capital Projects Fund*** – This fund accounts for the special purpose local option sales tax collected pursuant to a referendum for various capital improvements within the City

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. The proprietary funds are classified as enterprise funds and internal service funds. The City has three enterprise funds. The City accounts for its water and sewer operations in the Water and Sewer fund and solid waste collection and disposal in the Sanitation Fund. The City accounts for the operations of the Mars Theatre through the Arts and Events Fund.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

1-C. Measurement Focus

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the City are included on the statement of net position. The statement of activities reports revenues and expenses.

Fund Financial Statements – All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the governmental fund statements.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus on both financial reporting levels. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statements of net position. The statements of changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the City finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

1-D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. At the fund reporting level, the governmental funds use the modified accrual basis in accounting. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting at both reporting levels. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows/outflows, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues – Exchange Transactions – Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the City, the phrase "available for exchange transactions" means expected to be received within 60 days of year-end.

Revenues – Non-exchange Transactions – Non-exchange transactions in which the City receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the taxable sale takes place. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)
be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the City must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the City on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions also must be available (i.e., collected within 60 days) before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be susceptible to accrual: property taxes, sales taxes, interest and federal and state grants.

Expenses/Expenditures – On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. On the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and due, if measurable.

1-E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City.

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Georgia law authorizes the City to invest in the following type of obligations:

- Obligations of the State of Georgia or of any other states
- Obligations of the United States Government
- Obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States Government or United States Government agency
- Obligations of any corporation of the United States Government
- Prime bankers' acceptances
- The State of Georgia local government investment pool (i.e., Georgia Fund I)
- Repurchase agreements
- Obligations of the other political subdivisions of the State of Georgia

Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectibles, where applicable. The water and sewer enterprise fund reported an allowance for uncollectibles of $50,000 at December 31, 2015.

Interfund Balances

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/interfund payables." These amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns on the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

between governmental and business-type activities, which are reclassified and presented as internal balances on this statement. These amounts are ultimately eliminated from the total column on the statement of net position.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2015, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed. At the fund reporting level, an equal amount of fund balance is reported as nonspendable since this amount is not available for general appropriation.

Restricted Assets – Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash includes amounts set aside to meet the requirements of applicable bond covenants of the water and sewer revenue bonds.

Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary fund. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. The City reports these assets in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but does not report these assets in the City fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary fund are reported in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the proprietary fund's statement of net position.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The City maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The City's infrastructure consists of roads, bridges and water and sewer lines. For roads and bridges, the City has only capitalized infrastructure constructed after December 31, 2003. Improvements to capital assets are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are expensed. Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets utilized by the enterprise fund is capitalized.

All reported capital assets are depreciated except for land, right-of-ways and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the City's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

	Estimated Useful Lives	
Asset Class	Governmental Activities	Business-type Type Activities
Buildings and improvements	30-50 years	7-10 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years	5-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years	5 years
Vehicles	5-8 years	5-8 years
Infrastructure	3-10 years	40 years
Water system	-	40 years
Sewer collection system	-	40 years

At the inception of capital leases at the governmental fund reporting level, expenditures and an "other financing source" of an equal amount are reported at the net present value of future minimum lease payments.

Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

All compensated absence liabilities include salary-related payments, where applicable.

The total compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. The proprietary fund reports the total compensated liability at the fund reporting level. Governmental funds report the compensated absence liability at the fund reporting level only "*when due.*"

Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of those funds. However, compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are "due for payment" during the current year. Capital leases are recognized as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements when due.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

On the government-wide statement of net position and the proprietary fund type statement of net position, bond premiums and discounts are netted against bonds payable. On the government-wide and proprietary fund type statement of activities, bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method and bond issuance costs are expensed in the current period.

At the governmental fund reporting level, bond premiums and discounts are reported as other financing sources and uses, separately from the face amount of the bonds issued. Bond issuance costs are reported as an expenditure.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is resources related to pensions reported at the government-wide level for governmental and business-type activities and at the fund level for enterprise funds.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has an item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, *unavailable revenue*, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. The City also has deferred inflows of resources related to its pension plan reported at the government-wide level for governmental and business-type activities and at the fund level for its proprietary funds.

Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City Council through the adoption of a resolution. Only the City Council also may modify or rescind the commitment.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City Council's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The City reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the general fund. Negative unassigned fund balances may be reported in all funds.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

Net Position – Net position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

The City applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the City, these revenues are charges for services for water, sewer, and sanitation, and theater income for the Arts and Events Fund. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of each fund and include administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Contributions of Capital

Contributions of capital in proprietary fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, tap-in fees to the extent they exceed the cost of the connection to the system, or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

Interfund Activity

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after the non-operating revenues/expenses section in proprietary funds. Repayment from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements (i.e., they are netted).

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statement of activities are reported as general revenues. Transfers between funds reported in the governmental activities column are eliminated. Transfers between governmental and business-type activities are eliminated from the total column.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through June 28, 2016, the date that the financial statements were available for issue. No subsequent events requiring disclosure in the financial statements were noted.

1-F. Restatements

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2015, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68. Implementation of this new accounting standard required a restatement of beginning net position for net pension liabilities and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions. These items were previously not required to be booked by the City.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The above restatement had the following impact on previously reported balances.

Statement of Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Net Position, January 1, 2015, as previously reported	$ 5,102,164	$ 8,830,612	$ 13,932,776
Balance of net pension liability at January 1, 2015, as restated by actuary	(173,659)	(47,463)	(221,122)
Balance of deferred outflows - resources related to pensions at January 1, 2015	24,677	6,745	31,422
Net Position, January 1, 2015, as restated	$ 4,953,182	$ 8,789,894	$ 13,743,076

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds	Water & Sewer Operating	Sanitation	Arts & Events	Total
Net Position, January 1, 2015, as previously reported	$ 7,636,746	$ 86,356	$ 1,107,510	$ 8,830,612
Balance of net pension liability at January 1, 2015, as restated by actuary	(47,463)	-	-	(47,463)
Balance of deferred outflows - resources related to pensions at January 1, 2015	6,745	-	-	6,745
Net Position, January 1, 2015, as restated	$ 7,596,028	$ 86,356	$ 1,107,510	$ 8,789,894

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

The City adopts an annual operating budget for the general fund and the capital projects fund. The budget resolution reflects the total of each department's appropriation in each fund.

All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

The legal level of control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) for each adopted annual operating budget generally is the department level within each individual fund. Any change in total to a fund or departmental appropriation within a fund requires approval of the City Council.

During the year, the City Council approved budget revisions.

All unexpended annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2015, expenditures exceeded appropriations for the following departments within the general fund:

General government	$	216,206
Judicial		47,228
Culture and recreation		196,141

These overexpenditures were funded primarily by under expenditures in other departments.

NOTE 3 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The government does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

At December 31, 2015, the carrying amount of the City's deposits (checking and certificates of deposit) was $5,335,302 and the bank balance was $5,385,898. Of the bank balance, $447,293 was covered by federal depository insurance, and $4,938,605 was collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the City's name.

NOTE 4 – PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Property taxes are billed near the end of each year and are payable within sixty days. The Effingham County Tax Commissioner bills and collects the City's property taxes. Property tax revenues at the fund reporting level are recognized when levied to the extent that they result in current receivables (i.e., collectible in 60 days). For the year ended December 31, 2015, property taxes were levied on July 14, 2015, and were due November 16, 2015.

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2015, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charges) and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants.

Receivables are recorded on the City's financial statements to the extent that the amounts are determined to be material and substantiated not only by supporting documentation, but also by a reasonable, systematic method of determining their existence, completeness, valuation, and collectability.

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	SPLOST Capital Projects	$ 71,689
	Arts and Events	100
	Water and Sewer	33,790
Water and Sewer	SPLOST Capital Projects	223,712
Sanitation	Water and Sewer	11,155
	General	29,725
		$ 370,171

Interfund balances at December 31, 2015 represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses. The City expects to repay all interfund balances within one year.

	Transfers To:
Transfers From:	Arts and Events Fund
General Fund	$ 32,857

Interfund transfers were made from the general fund to the arts and events fund to help fund operations for the Mars Theatre.

NOTE 7 – FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

As of December 31, 2015, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	SPLOST Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid items	$ 31,253	-	$ 31,253
Restricted:			
Capital projects	-	$ 1,036,082	1,036,082
Police	67,390	-	67,390
Assigned:			
Fire	204,035	-	204,035
Unassigned	1,608,124	-	1,608,124
Total fund balances	$ 1,910,802	$ 1,036,082	$ 2,946,884

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2015 was as follows:

	Balance 01/01/15	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/15
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 596,234	$ 213,080	-	$ 809,314
Construction in progress	328,653	67,170	$ 11,000	384,823
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	924,887	280,250	11,000	1,194,137
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	457,139	110,109	18,684	548,564
Improvements other than buildings	630,549	11,700	-	642,249
Machinery and equipment	1,539,953	99,180	863,752	775,381
Infrastructure	472,834	158,545	-	631,379
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,100,475	379,534	882,436	2,597,573
Total capital assets	4,025,362	659,784	893,436	3,791,710
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	189,237	13,512	10,390	192,359
Improvements other than buildings	155,933	36,042	-	191,975
Machinery and equipment	1,265,404	67,012	709,040	623,376
Infrastructure	96,065	15,510	-	111,575
Total accumulated depreciation	1,706,639	132,076	719,430	1,119,285
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 2,318,723	$ 527,708	$ 174,006	$ 2,672,425

Governmental activities depreciation expense:

General government	$ 18,649
Public safety	57,933
Streets	53,202
Recreation	2,292
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	$ 132,076

NOTE 8 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The following table presents the changes in capital assets for the City's enterprise funds:

	Balance 01/01/15	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/15
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 2,456,805	-	-	$ 2,456,805
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,456,805	-	-	2,456,805
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	796,811	-	-	796,811
Improvements other than buildings	13,032,614	$ 14,250	-	13,046,864
Machinery and equipment	871,784	120,782	$ 16,763	975,803
Total capital assets being depreciated	14,701,209	135,032	16,763	14,819,478
Total capital assets	17,158,014	135,032	16,763	17,276,283
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	16,361	19,920	-	36,281
Improvements other than buildings	4,484,476	327,039	-	4,811,515
Machinery and equipment	231,678	109,612	16,763	324,527
Total accumulated depreciation	4,732,515	456,571	16,763	5,172,323
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$12,425,499	$(321,539)	$ -	$12,103,960

NOTE 9 – WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS

Series 2012

In 2012, the City issued $6,040,000 in City of Springfield Water and Sewer Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2012. The bonds were issued to pay in full and refund the notes payable for upgrades to its water and sewer system.

The bonds are secured by a lien on the revenues of the water and sewer system and the City is required to have a Revenue Fund in which all income and revenue of every nature derived from the ownership and operation of the water and sewer system is to be deposited. The City is also required to maintain a Bond Sinking Fund consisting of a Debt Service Account and a Debt Service Reserve Account, as well as a Renewal and Extension Fund that shall be held and used by the City for emergencies, current or future replacements and improvements, and certain other capital expenses. The Renewal and Extension fund may also be used for debt service to the extent that revenues are otherwise unavailable.

After all of the operating expenses of the system are paid from the Revenue Fund, amounts are paid into the Debt Service Account in the Bond Sinking Fund on or before the last business day of each month one-sixth of

NOTE 9 – WATER AND SEWER REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS (Continued)

the interest coming due on each interest payment date thereafter and one-twelfth of the principal coming due on the next succeeding principal payment date.

The refunding revenue bonds have interest rates ranging from 1.45 percent to 3.35 percent. The bonds require principal payments each September 1 and interest is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1 each year.

As of December 31, 2015, annual debt service requirements for the series 2012 refunding revenue bonds are as follows:

Year ending December 31	Principal	Unamortized Discount	Total	Interest
2016	$ 270,000	$ (13,124)	$ 256,876	$ 136,951
2017	275,000	(11,033)	263,967	131,551
2018	280,000	(7,312)	272,688	127,564
2019	285,000	(4,113)	280,887	122,804
2020	290,000	(1,334)	288,666	117,389
2021-2025	1,545,000	17,278	1,562,278	480,288
2026-2030	1,780,000	21,252	1,801,252	243,529
2031-2032	425,000	2,020	427,020	16,916
	$ 5,150,000	$ 3,634	$ 5,153,634	$ 1,376,992

NOTE 10 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

	Outstanding January 1, 2015	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31, 2015	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental Activities					
Compensated absences	$ 35,539	$ 40,236	$ 35,868	$ 39,907	$ 23,944
Business-Type Activities					
Revenue bonds payable	$ 5,415,000	-	$ 265,000	$ 5,150,000	$ 270,000
Unamortized discount	(11,476)	$ 15,110	-	3,634	-
	5,403,524	15,110	265,000	5,153,634	270,000
Compensated absences	21,412	18,581	21,313	18,680	11,208
Total Business-Type Activities	$ 5,424,936	$ 33,691	$ 286,313	$ 5,172,314	$ 281,208

The compensated absences liability will be paid from the General Fund for governmental activities and from the Water and Sewer Fund for business-type activities. Principal and interest payments related to revenue bonds payable for the City's Water and Sewer System are financed from income derived from the operation of the Water and Sewer System.

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City's defined benefit pension plan, the City of Springfield Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), provides retirement and disability benefits and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Plan is affiliated with the Georgia Municipal Employees Benefit System (GMEBS), an agent multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for cities in the State of Georgia. The City is assigned the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the Plan. GMEBS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report can be obtained by writing to Georgia Municipal Association, Risk Management and Employee Benefit Services, 201 Pryor Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia 30303 or by calling (404) 688-0472.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides retirement benefits to eligible employees of the City. All regular employees meeting the eligibility requirements are covered under the plan. Elected or appointed members of the City and municipal legal officers are not eligible to participate in the plan. In order to be eligible for participation, regular employees must work a minimum of twenty hours per week for at least five months per year. Regular employees qualify for immediate participation in the plan and participation is mandatory for all eligible employees.

Plan participants are eligible to receive early retirement benefits at the age of fifty-five with the completion of ten years of total credited service. Normal retirement benefits may be received at the age of sixty-five with five years of total credited service.

Normal retirement benefits are calculated based on a flat percentage of 1.25 percent of final average earnings multiplied by years of total credited service as an eligible regular employee. The number of years of total credited service which may be used to calculate the benefit is not limited. Monthly benefits are paid at $1/12^{th}$ of the calculated amount. The same formula is used for all participants who are regular employees. Final average earnings are the annual average of earnings paid to a participant by the City for the five consecutive years of credited service preceding the participant's most recent termination in which the participant's earnings were the highest.

Final average earnings for participants electing to receive early retirement benefits are reduced by a percentage ranging from 50 percent to 93 percent depending on the number of years benefits are received prior to normal retirement age.

Disability retirement benefits shall be computed in the same manner as the normal retirement benefit, based upon the participant's accrued benefit as of his disability retirement date. The minimum disability benefit will be no less than 20% of the participant's average monthly earnings for the twelve calendar month period immediately preceding his termination of employment as a result of a disability.

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

In-service death benefits are payable to the participant's pre-retirement beneficiary, equal to the decreased monthly retirement benefit that would have otherwise been payable to the participant, had he elected a 100% joint and survivor benefit under the plan. In order to be eligible for this benefit, a participant must be eligible for early or normal retirement.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms
At July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation, there were 39 participants as follows:

Active participants	23
Retirees and beneficiaries	7
Vested former employees	9
	39

Contributions
The Plan is subject to minimum funding standards of the Public Retirement Systems Standards Law (Georgia Code Section 47-20-10). The estimated minimum annual contribution under these standards is $43,355. This minimum contribution has been determined as the sum of 1) the normal cost (including administrative expenses), 2) the 30-year level percentage of payroll amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability or the 10-year level percentage of payroll amortization of the surplus, and 3) interest on these amounts from the valuation date to the date contributions are paid (assumed monthly). The GMEBS Board of Trustees has adopted an actuarial funding policy that requires a different funding level than the estimated minimum annual contribution to minimize fluctuations in annual contribution amounts and to accumulate sufficient funds to secure benefits under the Plan. If the employer contributes the recommended contribution developed under the actuarial funding policy each year, the Plan will meet applicable state funding standards.

Net Pension Liability
The City's net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015.

Actuarial Assumptions
The total pension liability in the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.25 percent
Salary increases	Range of 3.75 to 8.00 percent, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014.

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic equity	50%	5.95%
International equity	15%	6.45%
Fixed income	25%	1.55%
Real estate	10%	3.75%
	100%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net Pension Liability (c) = (a)-(b)**
Balance, March 31, 2014	$ 1,066,532	$ 845,410	$ 221,122
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	19,268	-	19,268
Interest	80,341	-	80,341
Contributions from the employer	-	42,481	(42,481)
Net investment income	-	80,911	(80,911)
Difference between expected and actual experience	55,044	-	55,044
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(59,758)	(59,758)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(6,339)	6,339
Other changes	(35,093)	-	(35,093)
Net Changes	59,802	57,295	2,507
Balance, March 31, 2015	$ 1,126,334	$ 902,705	$ 223,629

NOTE 11 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate - 1% (6.75%)	Current Discount Rate (7.75%)	Discount Rate + 1% (8.75%)
City's net pension liability	$ 370,998	$ 223,629	$ 102,295

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the City recognized pension expense of $42,072. At December 31, 2015, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions after measurement date	$ 32,883	-
Differences in expected and actual experience	44,036	-
Effects of changes in assumptions	-	$ (28,076)
Net differences between projected and actual net investment income	-	(13,044)
	$ 76,919	$ (41,120)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30	
2016	$ 33,612
2017	729
2018	729
2019	729
	$ 35,799

NOTE 12 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

As of December 31, 2015 there was no pending litigation that would have a material effect on the financial statements.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; workers' compensation claims; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance to cover these risks.

The City joined the Georgia Interlocal Risk Management Agency (GIRMA). Insurance coverage and deductible options for property, casualty and crime under the policy are selected by the City's management based on the anticipated needs. The City is required to pay all premiums, applicable deductibles and assessments billed by GIRMA, as well as following loss reduction and prevention procedures established by GIRMA. GIRMA's responsibility includes paying claims, and representing the City in defense and settlement of claims. GIRMA's basis for establishing the liabilities for unpaid claims is "IBNR" established by an actuary. The City has not compiled a record of claims paid up to the applicable deductible for the prior year or the current fiscal year. The City is unaware of any claims for which the City is liable (up to the applicable deductible) which were outstanding and unpaid at December 31, 2015. No provisions have been made in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 for any estimate of potential unpaid claims.

The City has elected to be a member of the Georgia Municipal Association Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Fund (the Fund). As a participant in the Fund, the City has no legal obligation to pay its own workers' compensation claims. The City is required to make an annual contribution to the Fund in an amount that is determined on the basis of actuarial projections of losses. With payment of the City's annual contribution, the City has effectively transferred the risk and responsibility for payment of its workers' compensation claims. However, the enabling statute creating the Fund permits the Fund to levy an assessment upon its members to make up any deficiency the Fund may have in surplus or reserves. No amount has been recorded in the financial statements for this contingency as management believes the likelihood for assessment is remote.

NOTE 14 – JOINT VENTURE

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities and counties in the Coastal Georgia area, is a member of the Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia (RC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the City paid $3,494 in such dues. Membership in an RC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-33 which provides for the organizational structure of the RC in Georgia. The RC Regional Council membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of an RC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from:

Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia
1181 Coastal Drive SW
Darien, Georgia 31305

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

		2015 (1)
Total pension liability		
Service cost	$	19,268
Interest		80,341
Differences between expected and actual experience		55,044
Changes of assumptions		(35,093)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(59,758)
Net change in total pension liability		59,802
Total pension liability-beginning		1,066,532
Total pension liability-ending (a)	$	1,126,334
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions-employer	$	42,481
Net investment income		80,911
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(59,758)
Administrative expense		(6,339)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		57,295
Plan fiduciary net position-beginning		845,410
Plan fiduciary net position-ending (b)	$	902,705
Net pension liability-ending (a)-(b)	$	223,629
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		80.15%
Covered-employee payroll		873,130
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		25.61%

(1) Only fiscal year 2015 was available. The City will continue to present information for years available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of assumptions

As a result of the plan change to provide immediate participation for Employees, for the Fiscal Year ending in 2016, the eligibility assumption has been changed from one year to immediate. The increase in the Plan's NPL is minimal and has been included in the differences expected and actuarial experience.

Amounts reported for the Fiscal Year ending in 2016 and later reflect the following assumption changes approved by the Board in December, 2014 based on the results of an actuarial experience study covering the period January 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014:

- The mortality table for disabled participants was changed to remove the two-year set-forward for males and the one-year set-forward for females.
- The turnover rates were updated to introduce select rates for service less than five years and to reduce the ultimate rate by 15% and to assume no turnover on or after age 55. The select period rates were further constrained to not be less than the ultimate rates.
- The retirement rates where normal retirement is only available on or after age 65 were changed from the prior assumption of 100% at age 65 to the new assumption of 60% at ages 65 to 69 and 100% at age 70. Where normal retirement is available prior to age 65, the rates were changed from the prior assumption of 100% at earliest unreduced age, but not below age 60, to the new assumption of 10% at ages 55 to 59, 20% at age 60, 25% at age 61, 35% at age 62, 40% at age 63, 45% at age 64, 50% at ages 65 to 69, and 100% at age 70.
- The inflation adjustment assumption was decreased from 3.50% to 3.25%.
- The salary increase assumption was changed from select period rates during the first five years of service, followed by age-related rates to an assumption based on new service-related rates. Under the prior assumption, the salary increases ranged from 4.00% to 11.00% and included inflation assumption of 3.50%. Under the new assumption, the salary increases range from 3.75% to 8.00% and include an inflation assumption of 3.25%.

Benefit changes

Effective January 1, 2015, the Plan was amended to provide for immediate participation for Employees. This Change has no impact on service credited under the Plan and has no impact on benefits.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
CITY OF SPRINGFIELD RETIREMENT PLAN
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	*
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	*
Contribution deficiency (excess)	*
Covered-employee payroll	*
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	*

*2015 information will be determined after fiscal year end and will be included in the 2016 valuation report

Notes to Schedule:

Valuation Date	The actuarially determined contribution rate was determined as of July 1, 2015, with an interest adjustment to the fiscal year. Contributions in relation to this actuarially determined contribution rate will be reported for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method	Closed level dollar for remaining unfunded liability
Remaining Amortization Period	Remaining amortization period varies for the bases, with a net effective amortization period of 10 years
Asset Valuation Method	Sum of actuarial value at beginning of year and the cash flow during the year plus the assumed investment return, adjusted by 10% of the amount that the value exceeds or is less than the market value at end of year. The actuarial value is adjusted, if necessary, to be within 20% of market value.
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Net Investment Rate of Return	7.75%
Projected Salary Increases	3.25% plus service based merit increases
Cost of Living Adjustments	0.00%
Retirement Age	See changes of assumptions in the Notes to Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability.
Mortality	RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with sex-distinct rates, set forward two years for males and one year for females.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, GEORGIA
SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS PAID
WITH SPECIAL SALES TAX PROCEEDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2015

Project	Original Estimated Cost	Current Estimated Cost	Expenditures Prior Years	Expenditures Current Year	Total	Estimated Percentage of Completion
Roads, streets and bridges	$ 727,500	$ 726,000	$ 121,565	$ 147,545	$ 269,110	37%
Public buildings	48,500	80,000	78,609	-	78,609	98%
Public safety projects	121,250	248,343	176,367	71,976	248,343	100%
Recreation projects	121,250	121,250	-	-	-	0%
Water and sewer projects	1,406,500	1,406,500	1,218,768	-	1,218,768	87%
Totals	$ 2,425,000	$ 2,582,093	$ 1,595,309	$ 219,521	$ 1,814,830	70%

Historical Demand Data

Water and Sewer Demand

The following table shows historical data of water and sewer demand for the last five years:

	Daily Water Production		Daily Sewage Treated	
Fiscal Year	Peak MGD	Average MGD	Peak MGD	Average MGD
2011	814,000	649,000	0.432	0.338
2012	1,000,000	475,000	0.460	0.348
2013	521,000	454,000	0.744	0.531
2014	906,000	471,000	0.530	0.357
2015	713,700	462,526	0.770	0.382

Historical Customer Data

Number of Customers of the System

The following table shows historical numbers of customers of the System for the last ten fiscal years:

Fiscal Year	Water Customers	Sewer Customers
2006	1,086	969
2007	1,167	1,033
2008	1,227	1,098
2009	1,250	1,115
2010	1,235	1,094
2011	1,260	1,116
2012	1,280	1,122
2013	1,528	1,356
2014	1,645	1,454
2015	1,714	1,677

Rates, Fees, and Charges

Current Water and Sewer Rate Schedule

Water and Sewer Residential Customers Inside City Limits:

Usage	Water Rates
First 2,000 gallons	$10.00
2,000-5,000 gallons	$2 per thousand
5,000-20,000 gallons	$2.50 per thousand
Over 20,000 gallons	$2.75 per thousand

Usage	Sewer Rates
First 2,000 gallons	$10.00
Over 2,000 gallons	$2 per thousand

Impact Fees:

Water	$1,750
Sewer	$4,206

Meter Fees:

Size	Inside City Rate
3/4"	$487
1"	$395
2"	$1,395
4"	$3,960
6"	$5,890

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GEORGIA SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the City Council
City of Springfield, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of City of Springfield, Georgia, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Springfield, Georgia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2016.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Springfield, Georgia's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described below, that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

2015-1 Year-end Trial Balances

The year-end trial balances were out of balance and some beginning balances did not roll forward correctly in some accounts. This appears to be a system error and the reason for these discrepancies could not be determined by our firm or the City's staff. We recommend that the City contact their software provider to resolve the problem.

City response: We concur with this finding and will contact our software vendor.

2015-2 Subsidiary Ledgers for Accounts Receivable and Customer Deposits

The year-end customer accounts receivable balances had to be adjusted to tie to accounts receivable aging reports generated in the utility billing module. We also had difficulty in obtaining a report that accurately summarized balances for customer utility deposits held. We recommend that your software vendor also be contacted to determine the reason for the variance in utility billing and the best reporting options for customer deposits.

City response: We concur with this finding and will contact our software vendor.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Springfield, Georgia's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Springfield, Georgia's Response to Findings

City of Springfield, Georgia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described above. City of Springfield, Georgia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Lanier, Westerfield, Cook & Proctor

Statesboro, Georgia
June 28, 2016